

# The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919.

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Books and the Book World.

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that the Government through its control of necessary commodities would suppress all forms of profiteering and bring about a distribution of these commodities at a cost price without profit and without taxes. In this he undoubtedly touched upon one of the greatest of Italy's problems, as great, perhaps, as the acquisition of Fiume or other Adriatic territory.

While this added territory is a coveted possession and there is not the slightest regret on her part that she has it, it does not bring an increase to her industrial wealth. The price of living has gone up in Italy, while the price of labor has increased tremendously. Another great handicap to her industries is the lack of fuel. How is she to compete with the world under these new conditions? Is the question that is disturbing her thinking men. It is really her material needs that Italy is now forced to consider, and it is for that reason that to-day she finds her internal and foreign policies so closely interwoven as to appear almost inseparable.

## Germany's Attitude Toward the Treaty.

From the conflicting reports of Government changes in Germany, which the authorities at Weimar have warned the world to read with caution, it is possible to make one deduction with safety. This is that the "united German opposition" to the treaty of peace is a myth. There may be responsible men in Germany who favor rejection of the conditions proposed in the hope that better terms might be obtained after a renewal of military activity by the Allies, though this is open to question; there certainly are powerful influences at work in Germany in favor of accepting the treaty. The political turmoil of which we now have glimpses does not support the often repeated prediction of unmitigated ruin to sign.

It is an interesting coincidence that the reported fall of the Scheidemann Ministry and the resignation of Premier ORLANDO of Italy occurred at practically the same time. Neither victors nor vanquished have found the making of peace easy.

## What a Budget System Should and Should Not Do.

This Government is in crying need of a budget system. It cannot be overlooked, however, that a good system for one country with its own political principles and institutions may be a bad system for another country with its different principles and institutions. So while we are about this national budget business we want to scrutinize not only the prime purpose of such a plan but all the probable and possible results.

In the United States Senate Mr. McCormack of Illinois has introduced several bills looking to and bearing upon the establishment of a budget system. His programme may not be the last word in successful budget making, it may be susceptible of revision, it may require it; but the principles of that programme are sound. They cannot be ignored with safety to our theory of government. They will never be ignored by a Congress adhering to the fundamental principle underlying our Government, national, State and local, and underlying the government of every true democracy. This is that the man or the authority doing the spending for a people must never be permitted, directly or indirectly, to do the appropriating for that people—must never be permitted to decide how much or how little shall be spent, in what manner it shall be spent or where it shall be spent.

It is idle, moreover, to talk about a non-partisan budget commission, budget department or budget board. There can't be such a thing. The appropriation of public moneys by legislative representatives of the people is not merely the best safeguard ever devised against Executive tyranny, Executive absorption of other powers and Executive building up of personal political machines; it is the very essence of democratic life.

The amount of money spent by a Government, the purposes for which it is spent and the efficient way in which it should always be—in a self-governing country always will be a political issue. The governing party should always be held strictly, mercilessly responsible to the voters. No budget commission, no budget authority of any sort or description should shield a party whose writ to govern runs from the people. The spendings of the people as taxpayers should always be a political question up before the people as voters.

The various bills introduced by Senator McCormack would not permit a Director of the Budget subordinate and responsible to the President; they would not permit the Executive estimates to be binding upon the Congress authority of appropriations; and this principle is right because, in that event, instead of the Congress appropriating power controlling the President, the President, with his budget restrictions, could control the Congress authority and everything else.

Exactly as an Executive with the right to determine the maximum of an appropriation for a given purpose could thus be free to squander in that quarter as he pleased, so an Executive with the right to determine the minimum of an appropriation for a given purpose could starve out a department created by Congress against his wishes, or hamstringing a service, like the army or the navy, essential to national safety but in conflict with his theories.

The bills, on the other hand, would create a Comptroller Auditor-General, together with proper assistants, who should be appointed by a concurrent resolution of both Congress houses.

They would require that when Congress had appropriated moneys the auditing officer of the same Congress should make sure that these moneys had been properly expended within the authorization and intent of the appropriating power. This is right because the Administration which spends should not be the auditor of its own spending.

The bills would require that a Budget Bureau should be established in the Treasury Department to provide an administrative organization for the purpose of submitting the estimates of the Treasury, reduce, change or otherwise revise any of the estimates of departments except the estimates of the technical branches of the War and Navy Departments.

But with this Executive coordination of estimates achieved the legislative control of appropriations would remain unimpaired.

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It is interesting to note also that another measure of efficiency is embraced in this programme. One bill would divest the Treasury of its non-germane functions, such as the Coast Guard, the office of the Supervising Architect and the Public Health Service. In the vast and complicated financial business of this Government—one might now say of International Governments—the Secretary of the Treasury has too heavy a burden upon his back, has too many inextricable fiscal demands upon his attention, to justify any of his efforts going to such matters as the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, etc., which never had any proper place in the Treasury Department, which always could have been better handled some where else, and which, budget system or no budget system, ought not to be left in the Treasury Department a minute longer than it would take to enact the needed legislation.

## The Nations Were Aroused, but Mr. Wilson Was Not.

In his address before the Belgian Chamber of Deputies President Wilson said:

"I believe that Belgium and her part in the war are in one sense the key of the whole struggle, because the violation of Belgium was the call to duty which aroused the nations."

This is a bit of truth and it is peculiarly interesting, as it comes from Mr. Wilson's lips, because of the carefulness of the phraseology. The nations indeed were aroused. The violation of Belgium not only shocked the English, for example, but brought the British Empire into the war on the side of Belgium, the Government of ASQUITH and GREY instantly refusing to condone the breaking of the treaty. In this country there was immediately a sensation of horror, not only at the scrapping of the treaty but at the terrible crimes perpetrated by Germany in Belgium immediately afterward. This national feeling caused President Wilson to issue his neutrality appeal of August 15, 1914, which contained the following adjuration:

"We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

As "the call to duty which aroused the nations" evoked from Mr. Wilson only a plea to the people of the United States not to be aroused his choice of words in the speech to the Belgian Deputies is admirable. Later in his speech Mr. Wilson said:

"It was the violation of Belgium that awakened the world to the realization of the character of the struggle."

This also is a guarded way of putting it, for in his address to Congress on December 8, 1914, when the crimes of Germany in Belgium had been going on for four months and were familiar in every enlightened country, President Wilson said:

"We are at peace with all the world. . . . We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world."

And in that same address to Congress Mr. Wilson referred to the conflict in Europe as "a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us."

If, as Mr. Wilson said on Thursday to the Belgian Deputies, Belgium's violation "awakened the world to the character of the struggle," then the President was not of the world in December, 1914, when Belgium was in the torture chamber.

## The Scandal of the Russian Soviet Mission.

From the papers seized last week in the offices of the Russian Soviet Mission in this city it has already become known that instead of restricting itself to commercial transactions as its head declared it would, the mission has consistently and persistently engaged in political propaganda. It will surprise nobody if policies should turn out to have been the principal business of the mission; and its policies is directed to the overthrow of the Governments of the United States and of the several States composing the United States.

This mission came to the United States and sought official recognition at a time when some of our soldiers were fighting the Bolsheviks in the Archangel district and others were cooperating with the enemies of Bolshevikism in Siberia. It did not get official recognition, but it did gain the privilege of opening offices here, which served as headquarters for its participation in the politics of this country. It aligned itself with the radicals in our population who were

## FORWARD NEGRESSES.

A Duty and Opportunity for Philanthropic New Yorkers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—One thousand copies of the following appeal were sent out during the month of May, to which there has not been the slightest response:

The committee named below, in response to a very urgent and appealing need, has undertaken to establish a home for friendly and wayward colored girls such as Waverly House and Florence Crittenton House for white girls. The committee will have complete charge of the house and will oversee all expenditures. Harry P. Robbins of 11 Vanderbilt avenue will act as treasurer.

There is practically no place in New York outside of a workshop or jail where a friendly or wayward colored girl can find shelter. She should not be locked up with criminals; out, on the other hand, should not be turned out on the streets with no one to care for her. The committee will have a run house maintained for the last few years is now entirely without funds to continue the work. Yet New York has the largest population of colored girls in the world, the borough of Manhattan alone having a negro population of 124,000.

There will be a place of temporary refuge where colored girls can be cared for under conditions favorable to mental and moral improvement. In cases it will be necessary to keep the girls, especially the younger ones, in the home until their relatives or friends or some other permanent provision can be made for them.

The sum of \$15,000 is needed to establish a proper home and carry on the work for a period of one year, and sum of \$5,000 will be needed for each additional year. The committee will include the salary of a trained work woman.

The committee consists of Dr. Katharine Bennett Davis, Bureau of Social Hygiene; Mrs. Ethel Boutte, Circle for Negro Relief; Mrs. Eva D. Bowles, secretary for colored work; J. W. C. Jackson, the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, William Dean Embree, Voluntary Defenders Committee; Mrs. Haley Pike, Church Mission of Fred R. Moore, New York; Dr. R. H. A. Allen, National Board, T. W. C. A.; Mrs. Daniel P. Murphy, Florence Crittenton League; the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Minister, Christian Church, New York; League of Women Workers; Harry P. Robbins, treasurer; Mrs. George W. Seligman, Solvay Trust House; Miss Alice Smith, 111 West 12th St.; Mrs. A. C. Court; Miss Elizabeth Walton, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. of New York; the late Rev. David H. Green, Bishop of New York; the Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., pastor of Trinity Church; the Hon. O. O. Brown, Chief Justice of the Court of General Sessions; the Hon. Frederic Kernochan, Chief Justice, Court of Special Sessions; the Hon. William McCauley, Chief City Magistrate; the Hon. Alexander Brough, City Magistrate.

The committee appreciates that our citizens have been asked to give to all the various "drives" and war campaigns and that the welfare of the negro is not a popular subject, but can we who pride ourselves upon our patriotism and our high ideals of humanity let conditions remain as they are for our poor unfortunate negro sister?

NEW YORK, JUNE 20.

## THE SENATE.

A Paragraph From Daniel Webster Which Is Timely Now.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In the opening paragraph of Webster's Seventh of March speech the following remark was made, which it is pleasant to recall in this connection:

It is fortunate that there is a Senate of the United States; a body not yet removed from its propriety, not lost to a just sense of its own dignity and its own responsibilities, and a body to which the country looks for wisdom, for wise, moderate, patriotic and healing counsel. It is not to be denied that we live in the midst of strong passions, and that these passions are a considerable danger to our institutions of government.

Webster began his speech by stating that he spoke as an American, and it cannot be doubted that if he were alive to-day he would also speak as an American and not as an internationalist. Quixote.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.

## The Fight for Americanism.

From a personal letter.

The fight you are making for sturdy Americanism is meeting with great approval in this section. I know of no other paper that is doing a better work along this line than The Sun and hope you will fight to the finish.

DUCKTOWN, Tenn., June 15.

## TRADE BRIEFS.

Broomcorn is being grown on a small scale in various parts of South Africa. In some provinces of India petroleum and petroleum products rank second to rice in importance as an export.

Travelers' samples are carried at half third class rates on the railways in the British East African Protectorate.

New automobile regulations have been promulgated by the Japanese Home Office. Chauffeurs are required to be above the age of 18.

The Philippines are in a position not only to supply raw materials for domestic needs but to export large quantities of the product, according to a report just made by the director of the Bureau of Forestry.

Paint for ship bottoms and varnish cannot be successfully manufactured in Japan. While before the war Japan exported annually about \$30,000 worth of ordinary paints, yet since 1914 it has imported practically all of its varnish and ship paints from the United States and Great Britain.

A major part of the great fighting fleet which lay at anchor in the Hudson last April is again in the river. The pleasure of this city offered to the men of the ships then New York enjoyed giving as much as the sailors enjoyed taking. But on this visit the situation will be somewhat different, its motive being a naval celebration of Independence Day. The illuminations and pyrotechnical display which regulations prevent being indulged in ashore will be furnished by the men of the fleet. The joys of shore leave which are the sailors' will almost be surpassed by the pleasure they will give New Yorkers who will line the Hudson River's bank to witness a brilliant and appropriate naval pageant.

The farmer wants wheat at \$2.26 and sunrise at 4:23.

## THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Standard Time.

Sun rises. 5:34 A. M. Sun sets. 8:31 P. M.

Moon rises. 11:37 A. M. Moon sets. 12:17 A. M.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. New Jersey—Under showers are high in the north; fair to-morrow; local showers to-day; fair to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. Maryland—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. Delaware—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. Virginia—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. North Carolina—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. South Carolina—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. Georgia—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds. Florida—Partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in extreme south portion; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds.

## Three More Engineers Testify to Seeing Army Clothing Burned in France.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate Naval Committee accepted to-day the suggestion of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and restored the appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the development of naval aviation in the next fiscal year. In this the committee made an issue with the House of Representatives, which had scaled the appropriation down to \$15,000,000 in the face of the Secretary's request for the larger sum.

The Senators who voted for the increase are by no means hopeful that the House will ratify their action and fear that when the measure goes to conference it will be found that the House economists will force the issue of appropriation, particularly in view of the conditions regarding future military and naval armaments and the known feeling in legislative circles against the building of two separate air establishments by the army and navy instead of a consolidation of the national air service—military, naval and civil—under a single command.

Corroboration of the destruction of shoes, rubber boots, clothing and other army supplies by the bonfire method in France was furnished to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday by the Hon. Charles W. McNair, Secretary of the Committee, and by the Hon. Charles W. McNair, Secretary of the Committee, and by the Hon. Charles W. McNair, Secretary of the Committee.

Three of the men signing the complaining report submitted yesterday to the committee, Corporal Charles W. Seymour, Chicago; Thomas B. Johnson, Ontario, Ore.; and W. T. Gardner, Portland, Ore., men of L. Company, Twenty-third Infantry, testified to having witnessed what Chairman Johnson (S.D.) referred to as "wanton destruction of property."

## LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer. 30.07. Humidity. 67. Wind-direction. S.W. Wind-velocity. 15. Weather. Partly Cloudy. Precipitation. None.

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1 P. M.	5 P. M.	9 P. M.
A. M.	64	70	67
P. M.	70	74	70
11 A. M.	68	72	69
1 P. M.	70	74	70
3 P. M.	72	76	72
5 P. M.	74	78	74
7 P. M.	76	80	76
9 P. M.	78	82	78
11 P. M.	80	84	80
1 A. M.	82	86	82
3 A. M.	84	88	84
5 A. M.	86	90	86
7 A. M.	88	92	88
9 A. M.	90	94	90
11 A. M.	92	96	92
1 P. M.	94	98	94
3 P. M.	96	100	96
5 P. M.	98	102	98
7 P. M.	100	104	100
9 P. M.	102	106	102
11 P. M.	104	108	104
1 A. M.	106	110	106
3 A. M.	108	112	108
5 A. M.	110	114	110
7 A. M.	112	116	112
9 A. M.	114	118	114
11 A. M.	116	120	116